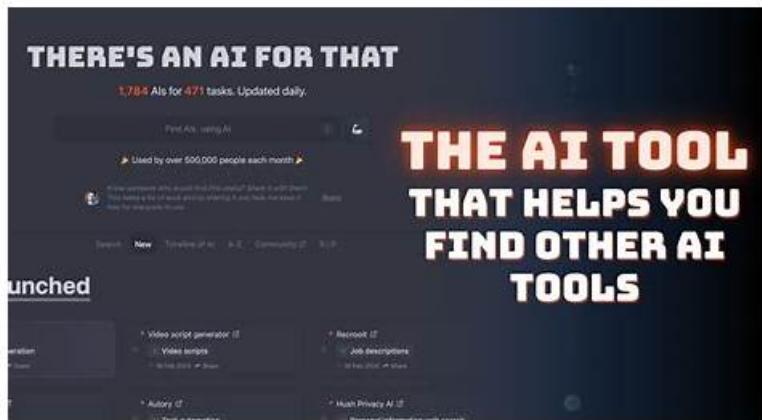


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SAP C-IBP-2502 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Master Data: This section is relevant to master data specialists and focuses on managing essential data for planning activities. It includes an understanding of product, location, and resource master data within SAP. Candidates will be tested on how to maintain accurate and consistent data to support planning functions.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">General Configuration of a Planning Area: This section is aimed at SAP solution consultants and covers the configuration of a planning area. It includes defining key planning parameters, setting up structures, and ensuring the system is configured to meet business needs. Candidates will be tested on their ability to customize planning areas for optimal performance.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Analytics and Reporting: This section evaluates the expertise of reporting specialists in generating and interpreting reports within SAP. It covers key analytical tools and reporting functions that provide insights into planning performance. Candidates will be assessed on their ability to extract, analyze, and present data effectively to support business decisions.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">User Interface: This section assesses the knowledge of business users in navigating and utilizing the SAP interface effectively. It covers how to interact with different features, customize views, and leverage UI functionalities for efficient planning and reporting. Candidates are expected to demonstrate proficiency in accessing and interpreting data within the system.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning Operators & Application: This section is designed for demand planners and focuses on the configuration and execution of planning operators and application jobs. It includes an understanding of how these tools automate planning processes and improve system performance. Candidates will be tested on their ability to configure and execute jobs that support various planning functions.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Solution Architecture & Data Integration: This section is aimed at solution architects who work with SAP data integration. It covers the fundamental concepts of integrating external data sources with SAP, ensuring seamless data flow between systems. Candidates need to understand how to maintain system architecture for optimized performance and reliability.

Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Figures & Attributes: This section of the exam measures the skills of supply chain analysts and focuses on the key figures and attributes used in planning. It covers how to define and configure key figures to ensure accurate data representation and decision-making. Candidates are also tested on their ability to manage attributes that support various planning scenarios.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model Supply Processes: This section assesses the expertise of supply chain planners in designing and managing supply processes. It includes setting up sourcing, inventory management, and supply constraints. Candidates will be evaluated on their ability to model supply networks and optimize resource allocation.
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model Sales & Operations Processes: This section targets operations managers and evaluates knowledge of sales and operations planning. It covers the alignment of supply and demand, scenario planning, and decision-making processes to optimize operational efficiency. Candidates will be assessed on their ability to configure models that support strategic business goals.

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C-IBP-2502 Passed - 100% Pass Quiz 2026 C-IBP-2502: First-grade SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain Latest Test Question

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SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

What are possible approaches to modeling a customer demand in time-series-based optimization with SAP IBP for response and supply? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Ensure product prioritization with the combination of customer and product
- B. Assign a high cost value (1 million or more) for non-delivery to priority customers
- C. Ensure discounting does not result in negative costs for each customer-product combination
- D. Try to go as granular as possible with the customer product

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Time-series-based optimization in SAP IBP for Response and Supply balances demand and supply constraints over a horizon. Modeling customer demand involves prioritization and cost considerations.

* Option A: Ensure discounting does not result in negative costs for each customer-product combinationThis is incorrect.

Discounting (e.g., price reductions) isn't a standard concept in time-series optimization; costs (e.g., non-delivery) are positive penalties, not negative adjustments.

* Option B: Assign a high cost value (1 million or more) for non-delivery to priority customersThis is correct. In the optimizer, assigning high non-delivery costs (e.g., 1M) to priority customers ensures their demand is met first, a common prioritization technique in SAP IBP, per optimization documentation.

* Option C: Ensure product prioritization with the combination of customer and productThis is correct. Time-series optimization can prioritize demand at the Customer-Product level (e.g., via demand priority rules or costs), ensuring key combinations are favored, per SAP IBP's supply planning features.

* Option D: Try to go as granular as possible with the customer productThis is incorrect. Excessive granularity increases complexity without guaranteeing better results; optimization balances granularity with performance, not mandating maximum detail.

Thus, B and C are valid approaches to modeling customer demand, per SAP IBP's optimization capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 26

What is a feature of the weighted average key figure calculation?

- A. The numerator of the calculation should be stored
- **B. The numerator's value should include multiplication by the weight**
- C. The first parameter of the formula acts as a weight
- D. Attributes can be used in weighted average key figure calculation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Weighted average calculations in SAP IBP (e.g., $KF3 = \text{SUM}(KF1 * KF2) / \text{SUM}(KF2)$) use a weight key figure, configured in the Planning Areas app, per SAP IBP's documentation.

* Option A: The numerator of the calculation should be storedThis is incorrect. The numerator (e.g., value * weight) is calculated, not necessarily stored.

* Option B: The first parameter of the formula acts as a weightThis is incorrect. The weight is explicitly defined (e.g., KF2), not assumed as the first parameter.

* Option C: Attributes can be used in weighted average key figure calculationThis is incorrect.

Attributes as key figures provide static values, but weights are typically key figures, not attributes directly.

* Option D: The numerator's value should include multiplication by the weightThis is correct. In a weighted average (e.g., $(KF1 * KF2) / \text{SUM}(KF2)$), the numerator multiplies the value (KF1) by the weight (KF2), a defining feature, per SAP IBP's calculation rules.

Thus, D is the correct feature, per SAP IBP's official calculation logic.

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which of the following checks for master data and key figures does the Check Mode algorithm trigger? Note:

There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. It reports input key figures for which no related master data exists
- B. It checks whether the location resource specified in the master data forms a cycle in the supply chain network
- **C. It checks whether the heuristic detects cycles formed by nodes (such as location products) in the supply chain network**
- D. It checks whether the sourcing in the Production Source Item master data type exists
- E. It checks whether the location products specified in the master data are connected by customer sourcing rules within the supply chain network

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

The Check Mode algorithm in SAP IBP validates planning area consistency, focusing on master data and key figure integrity, as per SAP IBP's configuration documentation.

* Option A: It checks whether the location products specified in the master data are connected by customer sourcing rules within the supply chain networkThis is correct. Check Mode ensures Location-Product combinations are linked via sourcing rules (e.g., SOURCECUSTOMER), validating network connectivity.

* Option B: It reports input key figures for which no related master data existsThis is incorrect.

While important, this is a data load check, not a core Check Mode function, which focuses on structural consistency.

* Option C: It checks whether the location resource specified in the master data forms a cycle in the supply chain networkThis is incorrect. Location resources (e.g., capacity) don't form cycles; cycles involve sourcing relationships, not resources.

* Option D: It checks whether the heuristic detects cycles formed by nodes (such as location products) in the supply chain networkThis is correct. Check Mode identifies cycles (e.g., A # B # A) in Location-Product sourcing, ensuring heuristic feasibility, per SAP IBP's documentation.

* Option E: It checks whether the sourcing in the Production Source Item master datatype exists This is correct. It verifies that Production Source Items have valid sourcing definitions, a key consistency check, per SAP IBP's supply planning rules.

Thus, A, D, and E are triggered by Check Mode, per SAP IBP's official validation scope.

NEW QUESTION # 28

You configured a stored key figure with an editability setting of "not editable." How can users modify the values of that key figure?

Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- **A. Using planning object maintenance with key figure data in Excel UI**
- B. Managing the master data via the Web UI
- **C. Importing the key figure data files using the Web UI**
- D. Using the key figure calculations in the Web UI

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In SAP IBP, a stored key figure with "not editable" status means users cannot manually edit it in planning views (e.g., Excel). However, values can still be updated via system processes, as per SAP IBP's data management rules.

* Option A: Importing the key figure data files using the Web UIThis is correct. Users can import data files (e.g., CSV) via the Data Integration app in the Web UI, overwriting "not editable" key figure values, a standard method, per SAP IBP's import documentation.

* Option B: Using the key figure calculations in the Web UIThis is incorrect. The Web UI (e.g., Planner Workspaces) doesn't support direct key figure calculations; calculations are configured in the Planning Areas app or executed via jobs, not user-driven in the UI.

* Option C: Using planning object maintenance with key figure data in Excel UIThis is correct. The Excel add-in's "Manage Planning Objects" feature allows users to update key figure values for specific combinations, bypassing the "not editable" restriction, per SAP IBP's Excel capabilities.

* Option D: Managing the master data via the Web UIThis is incorrect. Master data management (e.g., via Manage Master Data app) updates attributes, not stored key figure values directly.

Thus, A and C are valid methods to modify "not editable" key figures, per SAP IBP's official functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which of the following is a feature of Transportation Load Building (TLB)?

- A. It uses rule-based planning to create transportation loads
- B. Loads are integrated into SAP ERP or SAP S/4HANA as distribution receipts
- C. Loads are calculated based on transportation lanes and modes of transport
- D. Loads are calculated based on the minimum utilization of equipment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Transportation Load Building (TLB) in SAP IBP (part of Supply Chain Control Tower or integration with SAP TM) optimizes the consolidation of shipments into transportation loads based on constraints like capacity and rules.

* Option A: Loads are calculated based on transportation lanes and modes of transportThis is partially true but not the defining feature. TLB considers lanes and modes (e.g., truck, rail) as inputs, but its core function is grouping shipments, not merely calculating based on these. It's too generic to be the standout feature.

* Option B: Loads are integrated into SAP ERP or SAP S/4HANA as distribution receiptsThis is incorrect. TLB focuses on planning loads within SAP IBP or TM, not direct integration into ERP

/S4HANA as "distribution receipts." Integration might occur downstream, but it's not a TLB feature.

* Option C: It uses rule-based planning to create transportation loadsThis is correct. TLB employs configurable rules (e.g., maximum weight, volume, compatibility) to consolidate shipments into loads.

For example, it might ensure a truck's capacity is fully utilized while respecting delivery windows, a hallmark of TLB in SAP IBP's supply planning capabilities, as per official documentation.

* Option D: Loads are calculated based on the minimum utilization of equipmentThis is incorrect.

TLB aims to maximize, not minimize, equipment utilization to reduce costs. Minimum utilization might be a constraint, but it's not the calculation basis.

Thus, C is the defining feature of TLB, reflecting its rule-based approach, consistent with SAP IBP's supply chain optimization tools.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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